

THE TIMES

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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1893.

EIGHT PAGES.

MEETINGS TO-MORROW NIGHT.

Pickett Camp, C. V. Central Hall, Henrico Union Lodge Masons Masonic Hall.

Jefferson Castle K. G. E. Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.

West End Lodge I. O. G. T. Clay Street Baptist Church.

Indiana Lodge K. P. Elliott's Hall, Syracuse Lodge K. P. Odd Fellow's Hall.

Jefferson Lodge I. O. O. F. Odd Fellow's Hall.

Richmond Lodge I. O. O. F. Belvidere Hall.

Annawan Tribe I. O. R. M. Laube's Hall.

Pamunky Tribe I. O. R. M. Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.

Indiana Tribe I. O. R. M. Toney's Hall.

Grey Eagle Tribe I. O. R. M. Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.

Paper Hangers Union, Eagle G. G. No. 2 Ninth Street.

East End Lodge Golden Chain Circorian Hall.

R. E. Lee Council Jr. O. U. A. M. Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.

Patrick Henry Council Jr. O. U. A. M. Powhatan Hall.

Aurora Council Jr. O. U. A. M. Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.

Grace Court E. L. of A. Central Hall.

Virginia Lodge Tontine's Hall.

Rescue Lodge I. O. G. T. Gatewood's Hall.

Myrtle Temple I. O. G. T. Pine Street Baptist Church.

McCall Catholic Union Cathedral Hall.

Carpenters Union Concordia Hall.

West End W. C. T. U. Y. M. C. A.

HOW THE ENGLISH ACCEPT THE AWARD.

The spirit in which the English newspapers have accepted the award of the Behring Sea arbitrator's tribunal is very encouraging to those who hope that this arbitration is a solid and substantial step taken by the world towards a general consensus that differences between nations shall hereafter be settled by peaceful methods instead of war. As far as we have seen, these newspapers have accepted the result with thorough good nature and an entire acquiescence. It is true that the Arbitrator's Tribunal sustained England on every disputed point in issue between the two countries. Nevertheless, in practically forbidding pelagic sealing for the future, except under restrictions that will make it very nearly, if not quite, unprofitable, it has denied to England's Canadian subjects the only thing that interested them in the least. So that while England carries off all the honors in the case, barring our loss of national prestige and the pecuniary damages for unlawful seizures that we shall probably have to pay, we secure the thing that is of practical utility, the future protection of the seal herd.

The London Times and the London Spectator both look upon the fact that the Tribunal had unflinchingly to what has always been understood to be the international law of the case as of incalculable advantage to the future of international arbitration. The London Times says on this point:

"While a substantial majority was indispensable to the moral authority of the decision, it was, perhaps, of even greater moment that the decision should be in accordance with established legal doctrines. Had the Tribunal found that either the claim by derivative title advanced by America, or her claim to a new and unheard-of proprietary title in the seal was valid, all reliance upon the accepted teachings of international law must necessarily have been shaken. The whole system would have been unsettled and confused, and endless new difficulties would have been interposed to the peaceful settlement of international disputes. The award has averted both these dangers. The freedom of the sea as a principle recognized by all civilized States for over a hundred years, has been vindicated and reasserted, and the theory that any mass of misty metaphysics and exaggerated sentimentality is law enough for an international Tribunal has received a decisive, and it may be hoped a final, rebuff."

The Spectator says:

"The country is to be congratulated on the decision of the Tribunal created under the treaty of Washington, to decide on the merits of the seal controversy. We say this, not merely because the United Kingdom has sustained its contention, or, to use the language of civil lawyers, has won its case. The victory achieved for the cause of arbitration is far more important than that secured for England.

It has been shown that two great nations can consent to refer a heated dispute to arbitration, that they can agree upon, and establish, a Tribunal thoroughly competent to try the issues both from the point of view of fairness and of ability to understand the subtle points of law in dispute. It may be said without exaggeration that this was the claim of the Americans to special rights over seals swimming in the free and open water of the high seas, on trial in Paris, but the whole subject of arbitration. If the decision had been given against the natural moment that one of its members would have been hopelessly damaged—not only here, but throughout the world."

It is without hesitation that we add our own unqualified endorsement to what these two English newspapers say "Jingolite Blaine and Harrison had dragged the United States into positions that were wholly untenable, under the code of international laws, from any standpoint whatever. If therefore the arbitration was to be of any service to the human race outside of averting a war between England and America, it was absolutely essential that those plain propositions of international law, which England stood on, and Messrs. Blaine and Harrison endeavored to set aside, should be absolutely and unqualifiedly maintained in their fullest integrity. No man can tell the value to the world of the simple fact that this has been done. It has inspired a degree of confidence in arbitration which nothing else whatever could have aroused, and it's promise for the future of good to mankind is beyond the power of human ken.

It is interesting to quote in this connection what the Spectator has to say of the possibility of a high man acting in that character even when the interests of his own country are at stake. It says:

Let us recall for a moment what the enemies of arbitration said when the reference was agreed to, and then examine their view in the light of events. In the first place, it was said that arbitrations always go against England, and that therefore it is foolish for England to agree to arbitration.

Next, it was alleged that, whatever the merits, the American Judges would simply act as advocates on the Bench. Americans, we are told, are really patriotic—very different in this respect from Englishmen—and will believe in the good old maxim, "My country, right or wrong."

They would therefore simply endorse the American case, however absurd or exaggerated it might be. Besides, even if the American Judges wanted to be fair, they would not dare to do so, for it was well understood that no man who voted according to his conscience and against his country's interests would ever dare to show his face in Washington again. He would be flayed alive if he did. Next, it was freely declared that the foreign members of the Court would not attempt to decide the case fairly, but would consider which of the two States involved it would be best to support, or, if not, would at any rate let their verdict fall on the side which would involve the acceptance of general principles which might prove favorable to the contentions of the arbitrator power on some other occasion.

In other words, arbitration was pronounced a sham and a delusion, and as necessarily and inevitably injurious to England. At the very best, it was but an elaborate way of giving vent to the selfish rights at the demand of another power.

Let us see in the light of these complaints against arbitration what has actually happened in the present case. In the first place, the award has been given in favor of England. Next, the American Judges did not simply say "ditto" to their advocates. Mr. Justice Harlan for the most part gave his vote on the side on which Lord Hannen gave his, and joined with the majority of the court in virtually upholding the contentions put forward by England. It would be the height of bad taste to praise Mr. Justice Harlan for this discharging a plain duty honorably and well. No one who knows the character of the great Tribunal to which he belongs would suppose for a moment that one of its members would decide a point of law except as his conscience and honor might direct him.

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